

Measurements (no body measurements available).—*Skull* (type): Greatest length, 113.7; condylobasal length, 110; width of braincase, 45.6; zygomatic width, 62.8; least width of rostrum, 17; interorbital width, 22.5; maxillary toothrow (front of canine to back of last molar), 52.8; upper carnassial, crown length of outer side, 9.7, crown width anteriorly, 4.6.

Remarks.—The range of *V. m. nevadensis* marks the northern limit of the *V. macrotis* group. This subspecies is most closely allied to *V. m. arsipus* but is somewhat darker, less silvery whitish in color of upper parts and the skull is distinguished by the larger, more fully inflated braincase.

Specimens examined.—Total number, 14, as follows:

Idaho: Grandview (20 miles south), 1 (skull only).

Nevada: Adelaide (near Golconda), 3 (skins only); Carson Sink (10 miles east of Fallon), 1 (skull only); Fallon (between Old River and Soda Lake), 1 (skin only); Jungo (type locality), 5 (4 skins only); Sodaville, 1 (skin only); Sulphur Cow Creek, Humboldt County, 1 (skin only).

Utah: Low, 2.

MAMMALOGY.—*Bats from the Bahamas*.¹ H. HAROLD SHAMEL, U. S. National Museum. (Communicated by JOHN B. REESIDE, JR.)

An interesting collection of bats was made during the summer of 1930 in the Bahama Islands by Dr. Paul Bartsch, Curator of the Division of Mollusks in the U. S. National Museum. These specimens, 98 in number, are from islands hitherto unrepresented by any mammals in the national collection.

ARTIBEUS JAMAICENSIS PARVIPES (Rehn)

1902. *Artibeus parvipes* Rehn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 54, p. 639. December 8, 1902.

Twenty-four specimens were taken on Great Inagua Island and four specimens at Abrahams Hill, Mariguana Island. This bat has hitherto been known only from the island of Cuba. Its capture in the Bahama Islands bears out, in part, a belief of Andersen,² the recent reviser of this genus, who said he believed that it would be found throughout the Bahamas and as far north as southern Florida.

MACROTUS WATERHOUSII COMPRESSUS (Rehn)

1904. *Macrotus waterhousii compressus* Rehn, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, vol. 56, p. 434. June 30, 1904.

Three specimens collected at Salt Point, Jamaica Bay, Acklin Island. The specimens are perfectly typical of, and match in every detail those from the Island of New Providence, the type locality, and from Nassau Island, the only two known localities for this bat.

¹ Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Received April 23, 1931.

² K. ANDERSEN. *A monograph of the Cheiroptera genera Uroderma, Enchisthenes, and Artibeus*. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 262, 1908.

***Macrotus waterhousii heberfolium* subsp. nov.**

Type.—Adult male in alcohol, No. 255651, U. S. National Museum, collected by Dr. Paul Bartsch at Kingston, Providencialis Island, July 23, 1930.

Diagnosis.—Larger than true *M. waterhousii*, with darker, distinctly tricolor fur.

Color.—The fur and membranes are dark; fur smoky-gray at base; this area followed by a narrower band of whitish gray; the tips a rich coppery brown, but rather sparse; the gray shows through to such an extent that it is nearly the predominant color.

Character.—One outstanding external character is the broad, bluntly rounded nose leaf. In all other specimens of *Macrotus* examined the nose leaf is rather slender and more acutely pointed.

Skull.—The skull is like that of the typical form, except that there is no ridge on the occiput. This ridge is well developed in true *M. waterhousii* as a downward continuation of the occipital crest. The zygomatic breadth, interorbital breadth, greatest length of mandible, and breadth of braincase are slightly greater than these same measurements in skulls from Hispaniola.

Measurements.—(Measurements in parentheses are the extremes of 5 specimens of *Macrotus waterhousii waterhousii* from Hispaniola.) *Type*: Head and body, 68.0; tail, 33.8 (24.2–32.5); tibia 24.0 (21.0–23.0); foot, 14.2 (11.0–12.6); forearm, 57.4 (54.0–55.2); thumb, 8.6; third metacarpal, 44.8 (42.0–43.3); fifth metacarpal, 47.2 (42.6–45.6); ear from meatus, 29.6 (26.2–28.6); ear from crown, 24.6 (21.2–23.2); width of ear, 18.5 (16.2–17.5); total length of skull, 26.6; zygomatic breadth at base of zygoma, 13.2 (11.8–12.4); interorbital constriction, 4.6 (4.2–4.5); breadth of braincase, 10.0 (9.2–9.6); greatest length of mandible, 18.4 (16.8–18.0); maxillary toothrow, 9.8.

Only one specimen of this bat was secured in a cave on the island. I am informed by Doctor Bartsch that it was the only occupant of this cave.

Its nearest relative is *Macrotus waterhousii waterhousii* from Hispaniola, as one would expect from the geographical position of its habitat. There are so many differences in its external measurements, and the color is so unlike that in any known *Macrotus* from the West Indies that there can be little doubt that it represents a new form. The fur on the back in other West Indian forms is bicolor, whitish basally with much paler brownish tips.

***Erophylla planifrons mariguanensis* subsp. nov.**

Type.—Adult male in alcohol, No. 255593, U. S. National Museum, collected by Dr. Paul Bartsch at Abrahams Hill on Mariguana Island, July 20, 1930.

Diagnosis.—A larger, darker form with smaller teeth than true *Erophylla planifrons*.

Color.—Fur at base gray, individual hairs tipped with auburn (Ridgway, 1912). Ventral side drab-buff. The hairs at the base in *E. planifrons planifrons* are whitish when compared with the gray of specimens from Mariguana Island, and the tips of the hairs are much lighter.

Skull.—The skull is like that of typical *Erophylla planifrons* except for the smaller teeth and average greater length.

After comparing eight skulls of this bat with the same number of true *E. planifrons* I find the following: maxillary toothrow, 8.2–8.8 as against 7.6–8.2; total length of skull, 24.8–26.4 as against 24.2–25.5; condylobasal length, 22.2–23.2 as against 20.8–22.2.

Measurements.—*Type*: Head and body, 65.8; tail, 13.4; tibia 22.4; foot, 15.0; forearm, 49.4; thumb, 12.0; third metacarpal, 41.5; fifth metacarpal, 41.6; ear from meatus, 20.6; ear from crown, 16.0; width of ear, 12.2; total length of skull, 26.4; condylobasal length, 23.2; zygomatic breadth, 10.6; interorbital breadth, 4.8; breadth of braincase, 10.2; occipital depth, 8.8; greatest length of mandible, 17.4; maxillary tooththrow, 8.8; breadth of rostrum at m^2 , 7.0; mandibular tooththrow, 9.2.

There were no dry skins, but eight specimens which had been in alcohol since July were dried, and compared with 18 skins of *Erophylla planifrons planifrons* from Nassau and New Providence. This comparison shows that the southern form is considerably darker. There were three skins from Nassau and New Providence which approached those from Mariguana and East Caicos in color, but such resemblance may be expected in forms so closely related. However, the two forms were distinct when laid out in nearby series.

From among eight skulls of each of the two races all except three could be separated by the differences in the size of the teeth.

Fifty specimens were examined from Abrahams Hill, Mariguana Island, and 16 specimens from Stubbs Guano Cave, East Caicos.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

Because of the generally adverse economic conditions throughout the world, the organization committee of the Sixteenth International Geological Congress has decided to postpone until June, 1933, the meeting of the Congress which had been scheduled for Washington in June, 1932.

The Smithsonian Institution has received from the estate of the late JAMES ARTHUR somewhat more than \$50,000 to establish a yearly lecture about the sun. The remainder of the income from this fund is to be devoted to researches relating to the sun.

At the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, which met in Washington on April 27, 28, and 29, the following officers were elected:

President, WILLIAM WALLACE CAMPBELL, director emeritus of Lick Observatory.

Vice-President, DAVID WHITE, U. S. Geological Survey.

Home Secretary, FRED E. WRIGHT, Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Members of the Council, W. B. CANNON, Harvard Medical School, and ROGER ADAMS, University of Illinois.

E. O. ULRICH, geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, has been awarded the Mary Clark Thompson medal "for the most important services to geology and paleontology." The presentation was made by RUDOLPH RUEDEMANN, state geologist of New York, at the annual dinner of the National Academy of Sciences.